REMARKS

The Notice of Non-compliant Amendment mailed on Dec. 22, 2009 has been considered. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims are respectfully requested.

Discussion of Office Action Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 101 and 112

1. Applicant has amended the limitation "thin film transistor having P-type doped channel" recited in claim 7 into "P-type thin film transistor". In addition, Applicant has amended the limitation "thin film transistor having N-type doped channel" recited in claim 8 into "N-type thin film transistor".

In re MEPE 2173.05(b), the terminology **"Type"** is explained as followings.

The addition of the word "type" to an otherwise definite expression (e.g., Friedel-Crafts catalyst) extends the scope of the expression so as to render it indefinite. *Ex parte Copenhaver*, 109 USPQ 118 (Bd. App. 1955). Likewise, the phrase "ZSM-5-type aluminosilicate zeolites" was held to be indefinite because it was unclear what "type" was intended to convey. ***The interpretation was made more difficult by the fact that the zeolites defined in the dependent claims were not within the genus of the type of zeolites defined in the independent claim***. *Ex parte Attig*, 7 USPQ2d 1092 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1986).

Applicant submits that the interpretation of the terminology "P-Type" or "N-type" is NOT difficult to make and is definite. One ordinary skilled in the art would know what

is "P-Type thin film transistor (TFT)" or "N-Type thin film transistor (TFT)" clearly. Furthermore, the terminology "P-type TFT" or "N-type TFT" is commonly used in this field. Some patent documents such as US Patent No. 5, 767,930, US Patent No. 5,780,872, US Patent No. 6635521 also used the terminology "P-type TFT" or "N-type TFT" and one ordinary skilled in the art would know what the terminologies intend to convey. Accordingly, Applicant submits that the interpretation of the terminology "P-Type" or "N-type" is definite and the 35 U.S.C 112 rejection should by withdrawn.

2. In re MEPE 2173.05(b), the terminology **"Substantially"** is explained as followings.

The term "substantially" is often used in conjunction with another term to describe a particular characteristic of the claimed invention. It is a broad term. *In re Nehrenberg*, 280 F.2d 161, 126 USPQ 383 (CCPA 1960). The court held that the limitation "to substantially increase the efficiency of the compound as a copper extractant" was definite in view of the general guidelines contained in the specification. *In re Mattison*, 509 F.2d 563, 184 USPQ 484 (CCPA 1975). ***The court held that the limitation "which produces substantially equal E and H plane illumination patterns" was definite because one of ordinary skill in the art would know what was meant by "substantially equal."*** *Andrew Corp. v. Gabriel Electronics*, 847 F.2d 819, 6 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

As mentioned above, Applicant submits that the terminology "substantially equal" recited in claim 10 is definite.

Discussion of Office Action Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 102

Claims 1, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by ***Yumoto*** *(WO 2001/006484 A).* Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection addressed to claims 1 10 and 11 for at least the reasons set forth below.

In order to properly anticipate Applicant's claimed invention under 35 U.S.C 102, each and every element of claim in issue must be found, "either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference". "The identical invention must be shown in as complete details as is contained in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.,* 868 F. 2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989)." See M.P.E.P. 2131, 8th ed., 2001.

In re FIG. 4 of the present application, the first switch (210), second switch (220), third switch (230) are all electrically connected to the drain of the driving thin film transistor (250). However, the TFT2a disclosed by ***Yumoto*** is NOT electrically connected to the drain of the TFT2b. Specifically, in the last line of Page 5, the Office Action interpreted that "a first switch [e.g., Fig. 8: TFT2a] having one end connected [via OLED] to the anode of the OLED and another end connected [directly] to ***a drain of the driving thin film transistor***". In other words, the Office Action interpreted that terminal "***D1***" as the drain of the TFT2b. Furthermore, in Page 6 lines 1-6, the Office Action the Office Action interpreted that terminal "***D2***" as the drain of the TFT2b. Obviously, the terminals "***D1***" and "***D2***" are simultaneously interpreted as the drain of the TFT2b. Applicant submits that the interpretation regarding to the darin of the TFT 2b is improper and the 35

U.S.C 102 rejection should be withdrawn accordingly.

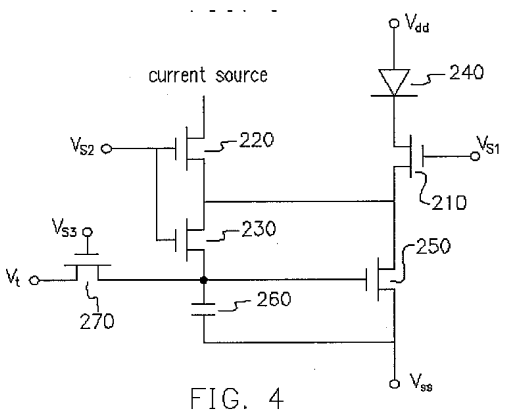
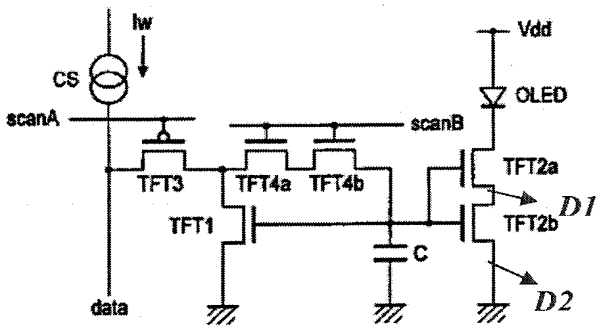


FIG. 4

FIG.8



Applicant contends that ***Yumoto*** neither explicitly teaches nor implicitly suggests said features which have been recited in claim 1. As such, claim 1 of the present invention and claims 10 and 11 depending thereupon should be novel and patentable over ***Yumoto***. Withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C 102 rejections of claims 1, 10 and 11 are respectfully requested.

Discussion of Office Action Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claim 7, 9, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ***Yumoto***. Applicant hereby otherwise traverses the rejections for at least the reasons

provided hereinafter.

In re claim 1 of the present application, the interpretation of the drain of the driving thin film transistor is improper. Applicant submits that one ordinary skilled in the art has no motivation to modify the connection between TFT2a and the TFT2b as disclosed by ***Yumoto*** without teaching or further suggestion. Accordingly, the relationship between the first switch and the driving thin film transistor recited in claim 1 are novel and non-obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art.

Since dependent claim 7 inherit all of the limitations of the parent claim 1, the claim 7 dependent upon the allowable claim 1 are also allowable as a matter of law. Withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. 103 rejections of claims 7, 9, 15 and 16 are respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 1 and 7-16 are in proper condition for allowance and an action to such effect is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

Date : Jan. 18, 2010

Belinda Lee
Registration No.: 46,863

Jianq Chyun Intellectual Property Office
7th Floor-1, No. 100
Roosevelt Road, Section 2
Taipei, 100
Taiwan
Tel: 011-886-2-2369-2800
Fax: 011-886-2-2369-7233
Email: belinda@jcipgroup.com.tw
Usa@jcipgroup.com.tw